

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. VI.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1907.

No. 39

IS THE BOYCOTT UN-AMERICAN?

BY SAMUEL GOMPERS.

The Van Cleave anti-boycott suit against the officers of the American Federation of Labor and others has naturally been the subject of much editorial remark by the press, writes Samuel Gompers in the *American Federationist*. In some notable instances the comment has been intelligent, just, and fair. The principles of freedom of speech and the freedom of the press being valiantly upheld. But we regret to say that for the most part the criticism has been lacking in intelligence as well as unfair. Few editors seem to understand the issues and principles involved, and still fewer have the moral courage and the honesty, the independence and the consistency, to tell the truth about them. Some either deliberately misstate the facts, or give the public half-truths and partial statements that prevent the people from seeing the truth.

The cheap and shallow commentators are of course delighted with the Van Cleave suit. The "un-American" boycott, say they, should have been forbidden long since. These gentry can not understand why the fight on it has been so slow in coming. They assume there is not the slightest doubt that it will be done away with now, root and branch, forever and a day.

But pray how often and from whence do these scribes and screechers get their authority for the howl, that the boycott is un-American and ergo unpatriotic? Of course observers will understand that if the ignorant, vicious, or sordid minded can impose upon the public (often too busy to apprehend the real truth involving a great question of liberty and right) the idea that the doing of a certain act is un-American and unpatriotic, then of course prejudice and opposition will be aroused against the doers of that act. Dr. Samuel Johnson said, "patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel." The pretence of patriotism on the part of the scribblers and the insinuation of unpatriotic, un-American conduct on the part of labor, instills the suspicion that Dr. Johnson's cynicism aptly fits our critics.

But whether or not the boycott is really un-American and repugnant to American thought and action is a matter worthy of investigation and elucidation.

Of course it is well known that the term boycott originated in Ireland about twenty-five years ago during the land agitation of the people under the leadership of Parnell, Davitt, and others. An absentee landlord's agent, Captain Boycott, more cruel than the average, incurred the special resentment of the tenantry. They declared that they would "hold no intercourse with him nor deal with him." The incident created world-wide interest, and since then nearly all forms of social ostracism, political opposition (except by regular parties), or commercial discrimination, whether by business men or by labor, have been termed "boycotts." A new phrase was coined for a time-honored method of expressing in practical and effective form the displeasure of one or more persons against unfair opponents.

The coining of the new phrase, however, created no new weapon, no new right, no new wrong.

But to the point, is the boycott in all that the term implies un-American?

All students of American history know that the Boston "tea party" was an American boycott against

British merchants and British government.

It is also well known that in various parts of the American colonies there was formed an organization composed of zealous American patriots for the securing of fairer treatment from Great Britain. A large group aimed to achieve American independence.

That organization was known as the "Sons and Daughters of Liberty."

The hopes that they cherished, the aspirations for American independence to which they gave expression, and the acts done to achieve this, were they unpatriotic, un-American? Did they boycott? Let us see.

In the great work of Prof. Woodrow Wilson, president of the University of Princeton, entitled "History of the American People" there are published photographic reproductions of printed boycott posters and circulars issued by the Sons and Daughters of Liberty a few years before the beginning of the Revolutionary War for American independence.

Because of the historic value of these documents and to help dissipate the shallow pretence that Labor is guilty of acts un-American in conception and purpose, we herewith reproduce photographic copies of these early American boycott posters and circulars just as they were issued about the year 1775, and just as they appear in President Wilson's history. There are three of them. Read them, names and all. Then ponder over them and let each ask himself whether labor's boycott of to-day is unpatriotic, un-American.

[The first of these documents bears this heading: "A List of the Names of those who Audaciously Continue to Counteract the *United Sentiments* of the Body of Merchants thro'out North America by Importing British Goods contrary to the Agreement." Then follows the names and locations of the offending merchants. The second boycotting poster reads: "William Jackson, an Importer, at the Brazen Head, north side of the Town Hall, and opposite the Town Pump, in Corn-hill, Boston. It is desired that the Sons and Daughters of Liberty, would not buy any one thing of him, for in so doing they will bring Disgrace upon themselves and their Posterity, for ever and ever, Amen." The following is the text of the third circular: "The true Sons of Liberty And Supporters of the Non-Importation Agreement, Are determined to resent any the least Insult or Menace offer'd to any one or more of the several Committees appointed by the Body at Faneuil Hall, and chastise any one or more of them as they deserve; and will also support the Printers in any Thing the Committees shall desire them to print. As a Warning to any one that shall affront as aforesaid, upon sure Information given, one of these Advertisements will be posted up at the Door or Dwelling-House of the Offender."—Editor LABOR CLARION.]

This set of editor-educators—heaven save the mark—who invoke the eagle's scream in the effort to drown the voice of labor, who clutch at the heavens in the endeavor to becloud the fair name and ennobling purposes of the labor movement, do not know or perhaps remember that even the anthracite coal strike commission felt itself constrained to admit the legality and propriety of primary boy-

cotts, and ventured to criticize only secondary ones. Its logic was dreadfully lame, as we showed at the time, for if we have the right to boycott A, who is unfair, we have the right to boycott B if he persists, in spite of our requests and suasion, in dealing with A. But, waiving this consideration for the present, the aforesaid wisecracks of the editorial sanctum have not even the sense to recognize that primary boycotts, no matter by whom, by how many, or for what reason called and carried on, are entirely legal.

The second set of editors, who are a little more intelligent, we would consider for a moment. This class tries to distinguish between individual boycotts, or boycotts by small groups of persons, and those by strong and powerful unions—locals, central, or national. The latter they profess to regard as illegal and immoral, at any rate, because—because—they hardly know why. Presumably because such boycotts are effective, whereas individual boycotts are negligible.

The same fallacious distinction used to be made about strikes. It was formerly held that many men may not strike in concert, because that was a "conspiracy to injure." To-day even the lightning-quick injunction judges admit that strikes on any scale are lawful, because combinations of men for legal purposes are not conspiracies. Still, the courts have a tendency to thoughtlessly follow the unfair employers on the boycott question, and stick to the absurd notion that numbers can affect the moral quality of an act or method when each individual in a given number may rightfully do the thing done by the temporary or permanent group.

There is a third class of objectors. We are told by these that a really peaceable and inoffensive boycott is within the rights of all Americans; that no court would issue an omnibus injunction forbidding all boycotting, without reference to circumstances and methods. The right of all to trade where and with whom they please, to give or withhold their patronage, must be respected. The right to ask others, in a friendly, quiet manner, to trade with one and not to trade with another, must also be conceded. The right to publish "white lists" of considerate, humane manufacturers and merchants can hardly be disputed. The Consumers' League has a white list, which, by implication, suggests that those not appearing there are unfair, and no one has proposed to enjoin it from circulating and publishing this list. Suppose sweaters, exploiters, hard hearted and sordid employers should go into court and ask that the Consumers' League be prohibited from recommending to all fair and decent men and women to patronize their more humane competitors? Wouldn't they be laughed out of court?

But, it is said by those who make all these reservations and admissions, the American Federation of Labor and union labor generally have not limited themselves to peaceable, gentlemanly, moral-suasion boycotts. It is charged that not only have they circulated and published black "We Don't Patronize" lists instead of white "We Patronize" ones, but also that they have "coerced" men into joining boycotts that did not concern them, have resorted

(Continued on Page 13.)

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting
Held November 8, 1907.

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m., President Alexander in the chair; minutes of previous meeting approved as corrected.

CREDENTIALS—Cooks' Union, Local No. 44, A. M. Kelly, vice C. E. Henley, resigned. Electrical Workers' Union No. 537, A. P. Dever, vice C. E. Bogan, resigned. Ice Wagon Drivers, J. R. Knowles and L. A. Hershey. Delegates seated.

COMMUNICATIONS—Filed—From the Merchants' Association, thanking Council for co-operation in the extermination of rodents. From the Board of Directors of LABOR CLARION, submitting report of financial standing to October 31, 1907. *Referred to LABOR CLARION*—From the American Federation of Labor, relative to the Pearre Anti-Injunction Bill. *Referred to Trustees*—Report of Treasurer for quarter ending October 31, 1907. *Referred to Organizing Committee*—From the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Local No. 29, relative to withdrawal. From American Federation of Labor, requesting Council to protest to our representatives against the election of Joseph G. Cannon, to the Speakership of the House of Representatives.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Pie Bakers—Business poor; have received communications from employers, notifying them that they must in the future work nine hours instead of eight hours, as heretofore. Telegraphers—Strike still on; deny newspaper reports that strike is settled; request affiliated unions to give financial assistance. Retail Clerks—Request that unionists demand working card of Clerks during holiday shopping season; still agitating the early closing movement in the Mission district.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Recommends: 1—That Council subscribe for Press Clippings for State of California; concurred in. 2—That Council indorse the position of the Brewery Workmen, and that our delegate to the American Federation of Labor support them on the floor of the Convention. Moved and seconded that the entire matter be referred to our delegate, to use his own judgment; carried. 3—That Secretary of Council be authorized to use the name and seal of the Council in addressing Unions with a view to obtaining information on open-shop advertisements; concurred in. 4—Secretary reported on request for boycott by Milk Wagon Drivers on Del Monte Creamery. Moved and seconded that the request for boycott on Del Monte be withdrawn; carried. 5—Secretary reported on the controversy between Milk Wagon Drivers' Union and Guadalupe Dairy. Moved and seconded that Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on Guadalupe Dairy; motion lost. 6—Committee reported that the issue between Milk Wagon Drivers' Union No. 226 and Milk Dealers' Association had apparently been satisfactorily adjusted; Drivers' Committee agreeing to a three o'clock starting hour, and Milk Dealers' Committee agreeing to nine hours actual work on wagons, allowing one hour for marking books, etc.

LABEL COMMITTEE—Reports that Internationals are responding to communications and are sending cuts of labels; six local unions have signified willingness to subscribe for calendar. Committee again requests delegates to urge their locals to co-operate.

AUDITING COMMITTEE—Reported favorably on all bills.

RECEIPTS—Butchers, \$8; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$6; Photo Engravers, \$4; Tailors No. 2, \$12; Beer Drivers, \$8; Drug Clerks, \$4; Soda and Mineral Water Drivers, \$4; Typographical No. 21, \$18; Pattern Makers, \$8; Steam Fitters, \$4; Milkmen, \$4; Hatters, \$4; Rammermen, \$2; Bartenders, \$10; Milk Wagon Drivers, \$8; Boot and Shoe Cutters, \$6; Cemetery Employes, \$4; Gas Appliances and Stove Fitters, \$12; Pavers, \$2; Cracker Bakers, \$4; Sailors, \$20; Baggage Messengers, \$2; Pie Bakers,

\$4; Tanners, \$4; Carriage and Wagon Workers, \$12. Total, \$174.

EXPENSES—Stenographer, \$20; Secretary, \$30; postage, \$3.50; Newspaper subscriptions, \$2.50; Brown & Power, \$0.85; H. S. Crocker & Co., \$3.50. Total, \$60.35.

Moved and seconded that the Secretary's salary be paid in full with no reduction for day off; carried.

Adjourned at 9:30 p. m. Respectfully submitted,
ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

A MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE.

Commenting on the recent action of a Chicago judge in sentencing three members of the United Garment Workers of America to jail for contempt of court, the *Bulletin of the Clothing Trades* says:

Unless a rehearing is granted it looks as if four members of the U. G. W. of A. may have to serve four months for an alleged violation of an injunction.

Should this be so the local will keep them in good standing and the general office will see that their wages generally earned is sent to the families of the men regularly each week.

A Chicago journal gives the following detailed report of the affair:

"Three union garment workers of Chicago have been sentenced to four months' imprisonment for violation of a labor injunction. Sentence was pronounced more than a year ago and the case has been contested through the courts until it was today affirmed by the Supreme Court of Illinois.

"The three men who will probably have to serve a term of imprisonment in the Cook County jail are John Hake, Charles Anderson and Frank Sporka. The concurring opinion was delivered by Judge Vickers.

"The case is an echo of the garment workers' strike in Chicago, called November 18, 1904. In January the following year Judge Kavanagh issued an injunction against the United Garment Workers of America, the Chicago Coat Seam Pressers' Union and the Brotherhood of Custom Cutters and Trimmers of the Trade.

"The restraining order was issued on application of M. Born & Co., manufacturing tailors, Franklin street and Charles place.

"On March 14, 1905, non-union workmen in the employ of M. Born & Co. engaged in an altercation with union strikers. Upon the stand three non-unionists testified that they left the establishment 'looking for trouble.'

"A number of arrests were made and Hake, one of the three men cited for contempt of court, was twice tried and acquitted for participation in the disturbances. Both times he had a jury trial.

"When the contempt cases were heard before Judge Kavanagh and Hake's attorneys presented these records as evidence of their client's innocence Kavanagh loftily waived it aside, saying: 'That was only in a police court.'

"None of the condemned workingmen have ever been identified as a participant in the violation of the injunction. On the other hand, they have all produced indisputable evidence that they were in no way connected with the trouble. Neither were they in the vicinity at the time of its occurrence.

"Any jury in the world would acquit them of the charge, but in contempt cases the judge acts as judge, jury and executioner. They are not allowed to introduce evidence in their own defence.

"John J. Sonstebly, attorney for the union, said to a reporter to-day:

"It is possible there may be grounds for a rehearing. If not, the men will have to go to jail and serve out their time. None of them have been connected with the case. If contempt proceedings permitted a jury trial there is no question but they would be quickly discharged as guiltless."

Twelve thousand longshoremen, teamsters, freight handlers, etc., went on strike at New Orleans, La., on October 4, in sympathy with the seamen, who have a disagreement with their employers.

BIG SALE
Men's Knit
Underwear

35c Garment — Men's Merino Underwear; shirts and drawers; medium weight; natural gray or camel's-hair color; non-shrinkable; soft finish; all sizes. The best 50c garment made.

39c Garment — Men's Merino Underwear; natural gray only; heavy winter weight; will not shrink; all sizes, shirts and drawers.

45c Garment — Men's Form Fitting, Cotton Ribbed Undershirts and Drawers; heavy winter weight; soft, fleecy inside finish; ecru, pink, blue, tan and gray; well finished; all sizes.

59c Garment, never sold for less than 75c — Men's Fine Merino Underwear; winter weight; camel's-hair color only; soft finish; well made and trimmed; will not shrink or irritate the skin.

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SOLD BY
2,000 DEALERS WHY?

ORGANIZATION OF PUBLIC EMPLOYEES.

For years the wants of the public employes have been disregarded; politics has in many cases entered and made employment uncertain; conditions have hinged on the policy of the party in power, so that at this time all eyes are turned to the outcome of the unions of public employes. Louis F. Post's paper, *The Public*, of October 19, contains the following touching on organizations of teachers in the public schools and the natural outcome and benefits derived for the children as well as for the teachers:

"Those were true words of Margaret Haley's at the Woman's Trade Union League meeting of Illinois on Sunday, when she said: 'If it were not for the organized teachers the Chicago board of education, the business board, would treat the children of the schools in the same manner in which the business interests handle the children of the factories.'

"If the public school children are to be protected from the sordid spoliations of those big-business interests that know not of God and care not for man, the teachers, who alone in the whole system come in immediate personal contact with the children, must be organized—if not within the system itself as an autonomous advisory body, then parallel with the system as a trade union.

"And this is true of all large cities as well as of Chicago. The later method is being forced upon teachers by the domineering policies of business boards.

"A demoralizing effect of those policies was exemplified in the recent teachers' vote for trustees of the Chicago teachers' pension fund. The business board tried to control the management of this fund, which is kept up out of the pockets of the teachers themselves, by provisionally appointing the superintendent, among others, as a teachers' trustee, and then trying to secure his nomination and election by the teachers.

"He didn't get a single vote for nomination in the delegate body, and that the nominations were representative was demonstrated by the fact that out of some 3,000 eligible voters, at the election 2,000 voted for the nominees—all of whom, by the way, were either members of or friendly to the Teachers' Federation. Such a showing indicates a sad lack of the confidence that ought to exist between a public school superintendent and the teaching force, if school interests rather than private interests are to be observed.

"At the same meeting at which Miss Haley showed the necessity of teachers' organizations Prof. John R. Commons, of the Wisconsin University, explained very cogently the necessity for labor organizations among all public employes.

"As a rule such organizations are opposed on the ground that they bring public employes into hostility with the interests of the public service.

"But Prof. Commons showed that the real conflict they produce is not between themselves and the interests of the 'spoils politicians.'

"Organized public employes would protect the merit system of the civil service from the inroads of the political heelers; unorganized, both they and the merit system are at the mercy of the heeler class.

"We are not overlooking the opposition of civil service reformers to labor organizations in the civil service.

"But time has demonstrated that these civil service reformers would sooner see the merit system destroyed by political heelers than protected by organized public servants."

The merchant tailors of Los Angeles, Cal., who declared for the open shop six months ago, recently took more drastic action and voted to lock out all union journeymen. This is the culmination of the fight long waged between the employers and the unions, and the direct result of a strike and boycott a year ago.

Purchase only union-stamped shoes.

Ask for union-label cigars and tobacco.

THE NEW STORE

WITH THE

Big New Stock

READY

Monday Morning

November 18th



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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The November number of the *Typographical Journal*, in addition to the usual interesting features, contains, in supplement form, an interesting picture of the Union Printers' Home and surrounding grounds at Colorado Springs. The view of the Home, as presented by this latest picture, differs materially from any previous photograph, in that the beautiful lawn and flower beds are given more prominence. The *Journal* is interesting from cover to cover and should be read by every member of the union. Those who have neglected to have their names placed on the mailing list may secure copies at headquarters.

The first of a series of social dances was given by Woman's Auxiliary of Typographical Union on Thursday evening, the 14th. The affair was held in Red Men's Hall, 240 Golden Gate avenue, and was successful in every way. The ladies are to be complimented for their effort. The officers of the auxiliary and the committees in charge follow: President, Mrs. O. J. Treat; Vice President, Mrs. L. A. Bickel; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. George Barron; Trustees, Mrs. James P. Olwell, Mrs. Bert Payne and Mrs. W. B. Rutherford; Social Committee, Mrs. E. H. O'Donnell, Mrs. F. E. Wixon, Mrs. L. A. Bickel, Mrs. Bert Payne, Mrs. W. B. Rutherford; Floor Manager, James P. Olwell; Assistant, C. J. Backus; Floor Committee, George A. Tracey, Will J. French, Grant Munson, S. H. Jenner, William H. Ellis, M. J. Lynch, Bert Payne, O. J. Treat, Robert B. O'Reilly, Harry Desmond, William Sieberlich, William J. Higgins, L. A. Bickel, Charles Collins, J. J. O'Neill; Reception Committee, Mrs. George Barron, Mrs. James P. Olwell, Mrs. O. J. Treat, Mrs. J. J. Neeley, Mrs. C. Wilson, Mrs. W. J. White, Mrs. David Olwell, Mrs. James Geran, Mrs. George Mitchell, Mrs. Robert O'Reilly, Mrs. J. J. Bailey, Mrs. Frank Mitchell, George Thrasher, Terry Evans, Frank Mooney, James Laing, Richard Riordan, John Fischer, Leo Michelson, William H. Ellis and Ed. O'Donnell.

McClure's Magazine, after nearly two years of the open-shop policy, has finally made peace with New York Typographical Union and is once again on the fair list.

One by one the Typothetae shops fall. In this instance two of them fell. The Erie Litho and Printing Company and the Walker Show Print, both large concerns located at Erie, Pa., after a long struggle against the inevitable eight-hour day, have succumbed, and will hereafter employ none but members of the Erie Union.

Fred Chilson, who departed these shores some six months ago for a stay in the Orient, has returned. While absent he visited Yokohama, Tokio, Nagasaki, Hongkong, and Manila. He reports an interesting trip, but complains that subbing is scarce and the distance between stations too far. Some of his impressions of the Japs and Filipinos have found expression in the last number of the *Typographical Journal*, while other observations are withheld from publication.

Fred J. Waterman, whose application for admission to the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs received favorable action, departed Thursday of last week for Colorado Springs. The old gentleman, past 75 years of age, joined the London Society of Compositors fifty-three years ago. He has been a resident of this Coast for nearly half a century. His membership in the Typographical Union has been continuous.

H. Freeman Orr, for several years a resident of the Union Printers' Home, recently sent an interesting letter to Secretary French concerning members of No. 21 in that institution and also acknowledging the receipt of some Labor Day badges recently forwarded to our members in Colorado Springs. He reports that the *LABOR CLARION* is eagerly watched for and that all of the boys are looking forward to Christmas with expectancy.

Don't forget the November meeting of No. 21, Sunday, the 24th.

MUSICIANS.

Headquarters and Secretaries' office, 68 Haight street.

The weekly meeting of the Board of Directors was held on November 12, President C. H. Cassasa in the chair. Mrs. E. Orchard (former member) and Mr. C. Hiser were admitted to membership by initiation, and Messrs. A. Hirsch, of Local No. 47, Los Angeles, M. Schmitt, of Local No. 76, Seattle, W. J. Carter, of Local No. 209, Goldfield, J. G. Thomas, of Local No. 236, Aberdeen, J. Bluhm, of Local No. 292, Santa Rosa, and F. Lovegod, of Local No. 367, Vallejo, were admitted on transfer. Applications for membership were received from Messrs. R. George, C. H. Magennis, and A. Scagnetti, and were laid over one week.

Mr. W. B. Wells has been reinstated to membership in good standing. The membership on transfer of Mr. A. Roussey, of Local No. 189, Stockton, has been annulled for failure to comply with Federation by-laws.

The Nomination Committee has submitted the following nominations to President Cassasa:

For President—C. H. Cassasa, H. Heller.
For Vice-President—C. A. Dickman, J. Green.
For Recording Secretary—John A. Keogh, A. A. Greenbaum.
For Treasurer—T. Eisfeldt.
For Sergeant-at-Arms—C. Luppy, C. T. Schuppert.
For Delegates to San Francisco Labor Council—Harry Menke, C. T. Schuppert, B. Schoenberg, W. C. Kittler, F. Heitmann, J. H. Meyer, J. W. Spencer, F. G. Gaschlin, J. Dennis.

For Delegates to Central Labor Council of Alameda County—J. J. Matheson, J. D. Scott, A. W. Fisk, F. F. Frederick.

For Directors—G. L. Blake, W. Cellarius, H. Dibben, G. Keil, H. Arf, F. Hyman, G. Kenney, J. J. Matheson, W. H. Nolting, A. Paulsen, G. Saldierna, E. H. Slissman, A. Spadina, S. Greene, H. von der Mehden, A. L. Gath, W. Oesterreicher, W. E. Sharp, J. Wenzel, E. Magnus, J. Smith, S. J. Tully, A. L. Fournier, F. G. Gaschlin, G. Selo, F. Melville, D. M. Wright, E. L. Matthews, F. Borgel.

As already advised, members will understand that other nominations for any office may be made by petition signed by not less than twenty-five members in good standing. Such nominations to be presented to the Secretary not later than 3 p. m., December 5, 1907.

Messrs. G. Kenney, F. Rossi, C. E. Schmitt, R. Ruiz-Ramirez, A. Beetz, J. W. Lewis, and several other members that constituted part of the Milan Opera Company while on tour, returned to this city on November 11th. "Jerry" Kenney is as jovial and entertaining as ever, and tells of the many pleasant circumstances attendant on the trip, and in Los Angeles in particular. There is an undoubted connection between the late activity of the forces opposed to trades-unionism, as evidenced by recent utterances of the Los Angeles press, and "Jerry's" visit thereto.

"Frank" Rossi has some exceedingly interesting reminiscences to relate of his sojourn in the City of the Angels, and "Frank's" standing as an A 1 poker sharp has been materially heightened as a result of late experiences. All returning members report a pleasant engagement devoid of accident.

A majority of the musicians of Santa Cruz met Sunday morning at the Armory and organized a Musicians' Union. W. V. Pringle was elected Secretary and Treasurer, and Prof. J. Haesters was elected President. Chas. Lamar, C. Gorsborth and Prof. Bossert are elected a committee on by-laws.

The attempt to form a State Federation of Miners proved a failure, the Grass Valley Miners' Union refusing to participate in the movement.

At the end of 1906 there were 2790 factories in New South Wales, employing 61,321 hands, and of these 19,142 were female toilers.



Charles Lyons
LONDON TAILOR

BACK ON MARKET STREET

**OPENING
ANNOUNCEMENT**

of Fall and Winter

Mr. Lyons invites his friends and the public generally to visit his new store, 771 Market St., and to inspect the finest line of Fall and Winter Cloths that has ever been displayed on the Pacific Coast. These goods range in price—for Suitings made to order, \$20 and up. Overcoats, from \$20 up and Trousers from \$5.50 up. The same lines may be found at all of Charles Lyons' stores. Please note the address.

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Everybody
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will be
no more
poor cooks**

**STERLING
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NEAR SIXTH

ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

The differences that led to the secession movement in the ranks of Electrical Workers, No. 151, have been finally adjusted, and once more the outside Electrical Workers are gathered together in one of the strongest labor unions of San Francisco, known as Electrical Workers, No. 537. It will be remembered that Electrical Workers, No. 151 (Linemen), contrary to the advice of international officials, called a strike on the Telephone Company, in sympathy with the striking Telephone Operators. The international officials thereupon cancelled the charter of No. 151 and formed a new union. This action caused great friction, and was by no means satisfactory to a majority of the men. However, in the negotiations which followed this drastic action, the men who remained loyal to No. 151 demonstrated the fact that they were also loyal to the international. They put aside personal prejudice and with good grace joined in the compromise movement which resulted in bringing all the outside workers together again, although under a new designation. The membership of No. 537 is fully as great as that of old No. 151, and the organization is in a prosperous condition. Following are the officers of No. 537: President, A. Allison; Vice President, George McMoyer; Recording Secretary, S. Colbertson; Financial Secretary, S. J. Stow; Treasurer, George Sorenson; Business Agent, C. H. McConaughy; Trustees, A. Allison, James Gillett, M. K. Martin; Executive Committee, C. Elmore, Chairman; J. Ferry, H. Scribner, C. Kellogg, H. S. Hurley, J. J. McDonald, W. Rhys, H. Thompson, S. Colbertson.

No. 537 has established headquarters in the Roesch Building (Room 9), Fifteenth and Mission streets, and will also meet in the same building every Monday evening.

The Pacific District Council of District No. 3, I. B. E. W., has been in session all week in Sacramento.

PRINTING PRESSMEN.

The officials of Printing Pressmen, No. 24, of this city have been notified by the international officers that the referendum has voted favorably on the proposition to levy an assessment of 10 per cent on the earnings of members for the eight-hour strike fund. The assessment became effective on the 4th inst.

Reports regarding the progress of the Pressmen and Feeders' strike for the eight-hour day are quite encouraging. Only a few of the large Chicago printing firms have refused to concede the eight-hour day, and the percentage of firms in other large cities that are fighting the union is surprisingly small.

George L. Berry, recently Business Agent of Printing Pressmen, No. 24, of this city, but now President of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, in the conduct of the difficult situation which confronted him from the moment he assumed office, has fully met the expectations of his friends and supporters, who confidently predict he will win the eight-hour day for his organization.

LAUNDRY WORKERS' BENEFIT.

Some time ago Christina Bergner, a member of Steam Laundry Workers' Union, No. 26, met with a railroad accident which resulted in the amputation of her legs. The union, with its usual promptitude in assisting unfortunate members, has arranged to give a benefit ball at the Auditorium Skating Rink on Saturday evening, the 30th inst. Admission, gentlemen, 50 cents; ladies, 25 cents. It will be an all-night affair. The sale of tickets has been quite large, many unions, when acquainted with the object of the benefit having bought large blocks of tickets. Tickets may be procured from members of the union, or at headquarters in the Labor Temple.

At the convention of anthracite miners at Mount Carmel, Pa., it was voted to suspend work on election day. The operators are displeased. They claim the miners already have too many holidays.

AT THE THEATERS.**Empire.**

The vaudeville bill at the Empire next week is especially attractive and includes Barton and Ashley, with a comely sketch entitled "Canal Boat Sal," The Franks Comedy Co., with some pretty show girls, The Sawadas, Burt Page, an eccentric comedian, Ray Fern, one of the old time kind of coon shouters and Esco Ives, the popular baritone. New motion pictures will be shown. This week's attractions are proving very popular if crowded houses with generous applause are any criterion.

Wigwam.

Next week beginning Monday, the new bill goes into effect at this theatre, with the big Hippodrome Road Show, Jimmy Cowper, a clever black face comedian, The Browns in a sensational upside down acrobatic act, Lorimer Johnstone and Caroline Cooke, comedy sketch artists, J. Francis Dooley and Corrine Fales, with their dancing girls, The Velda Trio, The Kauffman Bros. Illustrated songs and new motion pictures complete the bill. Grant Churchill & Co., in the one act playlet entitled "The Billionaire" is proving a good drawing card and the last performance will be given Sunday evening.

Central.

"Her First False Step" is proving a winner this week at the Central Theater and a large attendance has been the rule nightly. There is a most interesting plot in the play and the snares laid by the villain and the pitfalls into which the unwary stumble, together with the scenes of intense heart interest and wit, make up an evening of more than ordinary interest.

The ladies of the company are gowned appropriately, and with their painstaking efforts and pleasing personalities leave nothing to be desired, while True Boardman, Kernan Cripps, T. N. Heffron, Benedict McQuarrie and Gus Mortimer are efficient and capable.

Next week the Milan Opera Company.

Orpheum.

The chief feature of the Orpheum program for the week beginning this Sunday matinee will be Anna Eva Fay, one of the most remarkable women of the day, whose fame extends to the four quarters of the globe and whose feats of mind reading, telepathy and what she terms somnolency have baffled scientists of both hemispheres. The Great Quartette—McDonald, Ellis, McKenna and Orr—will make their first appearance. Mary Dupont will make her San Francisco debut and present a dainty little comedy, entitled "A Leap Year Leap." Another novel act which is expected to impress favorably is called Bimm Bomm Brrr. Next week will be the last of the three, Meers, Mayme Remington and her Picks and the Baggesens. Motion pictures of novelty and interest will be included in the program.

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CANADIAN ANTI-ASIATIC DEMONSTRATION.

BY M. GRANT HAMILTON.

"Vancouver last night bubbled and boiled with anti-Asiatic sentiment, culminating in a riot which threatened to leave Chinatown and the Japanese quarters a wreck. Fortunately, the trouble got no further than a very considerable and destructive window smashing, which, however, was damaging enough. To the credit of the men who organized last night's parade and addressed the meeting in the city hall, it must be said that the lawlessness was no fault of theirs, as they strongly counseled moderation and constitutional methods, but a gang of hoodlums took advantage of the occasion and, while the meeting at the city hall was in progress, marched down to Chinatown and through the Japanese quarters, waving banners they had captured by force, and breaking every window in sight. The glass breaking does not appear to have been accompanied by any stealing, nor is it recorded that any personal violence was done to the Asiatics, though naturally they were not a little terrified by the wholesale destruction going on around. One regrettable feature of the demonstration, in the eyes of loyal and right-thinking persons, was the burning in effigy of the lieutenant-governor, presumably for his refusal to assent to the Natal act passed by the last session of the legislature."

Such was the introductory paragraph to an article in the Vancouver (B. C.) *News-Advertiser* on the morning of September 8, describing the scenes enacted the previous evening, during the progress of the now celebrated demonstration conducted by the Asiatic Exclusion League of that city. Much comment has been indulged in by the press of this country regarding the affair, and in numerous instances the so-called "agitator" has received "serious consideration" at the hands of our leading journalists. It so happens that it was my privilege to be present on that occasion, together with C. O. Young, Frank Cotterill, George Listman and J. W. Blaine, all residents of Seattle, and J. E. Campbell, of Everett, Wash. This visit across the international boundary line was inspired for the reason that provincial newspapers had given general publicity that a demonstration was to be held on the evening of September 7, and from the further fact that the trade unionists of this country are vitally concerned in the wholesale importation of coolie labor to our shores. There was not a single individual in Vancouver who knew of our coming; neither had any member of our party received an invitation to be present. This observation is made for the reason that it has been intimated that American influence was responsible for the intensity of feeling exhibited against the Orientals and also instigated the destruction of the buildings occupied by them. Nothing, however, could be more remote from the truth.

Upon our arrival in Vancouver, Saturday noon, we commenced a tour of inspection, and on every hand we were met with Chinamen and Japanese employed in numerous capacities. At the intersections of the prominent business thoroughfares there were large banners stretched over wooden frames and placed against electric-car poles for support, bearing various inscriptions, announcing the meeting to be held that evening in the city hall. The dominant note running through the announcements was crystallized in the following words: "We stand for a white Canada." In conversation with individual residents stolid reticence was the chief characteristic noted, indicating that there was a strong undercurrent of feeling running. Not a single inflammatory utterance was heard upon the street or in private conference.

At 7 o'clock in the evening, the time announced for the assembling of the procession to march to the city hall, we repaired to the Cambie-street grounds, where some 700 people had gathered to participate in the parade. It was approximately twenty blocks from the Cambie-street grounds to the city hall, and, with the nucleus of 700 above men-

tioned, the procession contained 10,000 people ere it reached its destination.

The streets traversed by this large body of marchers, on either side, was flanked by interested spectators. One of the most notable features of this vast throng of moving men was the absence of shouting, the only thing to be heard, aside from the tread of the marchers, being the strains of "Rule Britannia" and "The Maple Leaf Forever," with the drum corps, as an interlude, beating an inspiring tattoo.

Large banners, 12 feet in length by three feet wide, extending across the four-abreast column, were attached to two uprights and carried at intervals, the inscriptions typifying the motives that actuated the demonstration, some of them containing the following:

"Stand for a White Canada."

"Steamer Montague will arrive here September 11th with 900 Hindus, 1100 Chinamen, and a bunch of Japs."

The most interesting banner carried, however, was that borne by those who marched just behind the drum corps, being a delegation of old soldiers who had served with distinction, and on many of whose breasts hung the Victorian cross. The wording of this banner was suggestive:

"We Have Fought for the Empire and Are Ready to Fight Again."

Closing the procession was presented the following in extraordinary sized letters: "What Shall We Do to Be Saved?" Aside from these there were thousands of badges worn by the paraders and others, having printed thereon: "Asiatic Exclusion League—White Canada." There were also pennant shaped banners attached to canes bearing the following motto: "White Canada for us."

One other distinctive feature was the effigy of Lieutenant-Governor Dunsmuir, which was carried in an elevated position, and labeled with the declaration that it was to be burned at the city hall, which was done.

The vast concourse of people finally arrived at the city hall, but that building was totally inadequate to accommodate approximately 30,000 people, the number estimated to be gathered within four blocks square. Overflow meetings were consequently held in the open air. Our party was invited to occupy seats upon the platform in the hall, and the invitation was accepted.

A gentleman named A. W. Von Rhein presided, and introduced as the first speaker Rev. Dr. Fraser, a prominent divine of that city. He expressed himself in a most forceful manner, and stated that he was body and spirit with the movement, as he almost felt that unless some steps were taken to stop the influx his own pulpit would soon be in the hands of a Jap or Chinaman. There was no such thing as this cheap or common labor that was talked about. It was pure Anglo-Saxon blood that had made the empire, and it would never have been made with a mixture of Asiatic blood.

Rev. G. H. Wilson, another prominent clergyman, also expressed his sympathy with total exclusion.

J. E. Wilson, a New Zealander, made the speech of the evening, he being familiar with the conditions existing in the various dependencies of Great Britain. He drew vivid illustrations of the horrors of the Rand and the lives of the Orientals in the Australian cities. He said:

"The Chinaman lives on the smell of an oil rag the whole year round. In Natal they had driven out the whole people till there was no one to read the newspapers and no white pupils for the schools. In the Chinese quarters in Melbourne they slept on straw in their warrens and dragged others down in their degradation. In New Zealand they had excluded them till there were only about twenty-eight hundred left, and now they were proposing to deport these and compensate them for their belongings. Let Canada say to England as Australia had said: 'How can you expect us to help you fight the whites if you will not help us fight the blacks?'"

Only one member of our delegation was invited

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to address the meeting, C. O. Young, and he exercised judgment in counseling moderation in dealing with the vexed questions confronting the British Columbians. Not an inflammatory word was uttered by a single speaker, but there was evidence at hand which signified that the inhabitants of Vancouver were determined to so impress the Dominion government by their earnestness that action would be taken to relieve the metropolis of the western province from the Asiatic hordes.

Coincident with the enactment of these history-making scenes was the arrival of Mr. Ishii, special envoy of the Japanese government, who has been commissioned to visit this continent to investigate the question of Japanese immigration, he having come directly from Seattle. Although it was generally known that he would arrive in Vancouver at a late hour no demonstration attended his advent into the city.

At the last session of the provincial legislature of British Columbia there was passed, by a large majority, a bill known as the Natal Act. This act derives its name from the colony in Africa, where a similar act was passed and "allowed." The act provided that all aliens shall be compelled to make out and sign "entrance" papers in the English language before being permitted to land in the province. Notwithstanding that the people of the province were practically a unit in favor of this legislation, Lieutenant-Governor Dunsmuir "disallowed" the measure and it became inoperative. The intricacies of Dominion legislative methods are somewhat difficult of comprehension. It appears that this same act or a similar one, has been passed at previous sessions of the British Columbia legislature and "disallowed" by the government at Ottawa, and it was forcefully stated by a number of speakers upon the platform, as well as the opposition press, that the Lieutenant-Governor was acting under instructions from Ottawa in "disallowing" the Natal Act passed at the last session of the legislature.

On the Pacific Coast the Oriental immigration question is becoming an exceedingly interesting one, vast numbers of Japanese, Chinese and Hindus encroaching upon the positions formerly held by white men and women at a greatly reduced wage scale. In nearly every instance these Asiatics are farmed out by Oriental companies, and the men who perform the work have no dealings with their employers whatsoever—a system of peonage that is entirely out of harmony with American institutions. It has been a matter of common knowledge that Orientals have been pouring into Vancouver at a terrific rate, the steamship *Indiana* having been chartered to land a mixed cargo of 5000 within fifty days. The steamship *Monteagle* was due on September 11 with 2000 more, and every steamer from the Orient was adding a liberal supply. Vancouver claims a population of 70,000, and of this it is conservatively estimated that fully 20,000 are natives of the Far East. With the vast number in transit, added to the present Asiatic population, it is not difficult to discern that the standards maintained by the white man must be leveled to that of the Oriental. The Japanese quarter boasts of a bank and a daily newspaper, together with many mercantile houses. The Japanese are organized into an association. This association, however, is the creation of the Oriental Trading Company, with offices in the larger coast cities. Its members are completely subservient to the Oriental Trading Company, which furnishes each band of Japs farmed out with food and raiment from the headquarters of the company, and officiates in the collection of wages due.

On reliable authority it was shown that the Japanese are receiving but \$15 to \$20 per month in many instances, this pittance serving to compensate for the standard of living employed by them. This, in brief, is the condition confronting the people just across the boundary line, and the community is beginning to feel the onerous burden placed upon it by being compelled to accept a condition where cheap labor saps the vitality from the white wage-

earner in decreasing his ability to consume in ever-increasing quantities, while his place is filled by Orientals whose consuming power is reduced to a minimum, and their needs supplied entirely by those of their own race. But American interest does not end here, for these Asiatics are filtering across the line into our territory, and in the city of Seattle and adjoining towns great numbers are appearing. In one large jewelry manufacturing establishment in Seattle Japanese are placed alongside white girls in the workshop. This business enterprise is what is termed by the "talent" an "open shop." But when it is stated (and it is coming to be a matter of common knowledge) that the Jap is a moral derelict, it certainly becomes an inspiring spectacle to behold the young white girl, compelled by force of circumstances to labor, thrown in compulsory companionship with yellow skins who have no regard for that which beautifies the home life of our working people—virtue. And this is done that this jewelry manufacturing company may run the so-called "open shop" and add a trifle more to its profits. Innumerable instances of like character have come under my observation. This is but the shadow cast of what will be the general custom among unscrupulous employers when opportunity presents itself.

The vast outpouring of people participating in the Vancouver demonstration represented 12 times the numerical strength of organized labor in the Dominion city. This in itself indicates the widespread antipathy of the general public to the invasion of their country by the human products of a dwarfed civilization. If it were possible at this time to obtain the full details of this bold scheme to submerge the working people by a flood of Asiatics, it would be found, without question, that corporate influence is exerting its utmost endeavor to promote these wholesale importations. In defense of this assertion it is only necessary to add that in order to land upon British Columbia soil the Asiatics are required to produce a certain sum of money, but on disembarking, after exposing the required amount of funds to the view of the proper customs officer, they are immediately marched to a convenient near-by place and compelled to "deposit" these funds with the "chaperone" that they may be conserved to "comply with the law" in landing a similar cargo in the future. Upon every hand cumulative evidence is seen which indicates that great interests are aiding in the carrying out of this nefarious scheme, but with the same application of those observing methods it is apparent that there is a smoldering sentiment in the breasts of the citizens of the Pacific Coast, the only outward expression of which is manifest by the protests occasionally made to our national lawmakers to afford relief. Too high an estimate can not be placed upon the law-abiding and patriotic propensity of the people of the Western slope. They have used every effort to arouse our statesmen from their lethargy; they have pleaded that barriers be erected for the protection of the honest and industrious workman.

PRODUCTS OF NON-UNION LABOR.

Trade unionists and their friends should remember that the publications contained in the following list are produced under non-union conditions, the shorter workday being refused their union printers: *The Reliable Poultry Journal*, Quincy Ill. All works of the Werner Company, of Akron, Ohio.

All of the Butterick patterns and publications are produced by non-union labor.

The *Saturday Evening Post* and *Ladies' Home Journal*, the product of the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia.

McClure's Magazine, *Century Magazine*, *Bookman*, *Smart Set*, *St. Nicholas*, *World's Work*, *Black Cat*, *Monthly Magazine*, *Men and Women*, the *Housekeeper*, and *Lippincott's Magazine*.

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Copy for advertisements will not be received after Tuesday for the current issue.

Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.



ATTEMPT TO REVIVE THE CITIZENS' ALLIANCE.

In commenting on the recent municipal election, the LABOR CLARION, in its last issue, said:

"There are employers who will undoubtedly interpret the result of Tuesday's election as giving them license to wage successful war on labor unions."

These words had hardly been penned before men who were among the ruling spirits of the Employers' Association of 1901, and later of the malodorous Citizens' Alliance, began to revive the latter organization and lay plans for war on the Labor Unions.

And this at a time when the echoes of the cry for "Industrial Peace," and a cessation of "Class Strife" of the forces which opposed the Union Labor Party had hardly died away.

The men who would deliberately plunge San Francisco into fierce industrial strife apparently are prepared to stop at nothing to gain their ends, and, after having selected officers, called upon Mayor Taylor and blandly informed him that as they and their ilk had elected him, they relied on his co-operation in their proposed union-smashing campaign. The Mayor listened until they had unfolded their plans and related their "grievances," and then he gave his visitors a few verbal solar plexus jolts which they will nurse for several moons to come. Later Mayor Taylor gave out a statement in relation to the incident which in part reads as follows:

"The gentlemen who organized the Citizens' Alliance must have thought that I lied to the people when I said, during the recent campaign, that I was no class mayor, but that I have stood for the people. We have won a great victory for good in this city, but I want to say right here that this victory will be of no avail unless we are wise—wise, not with the wisdom of selfishness, but with the wisdom which overrides personal ends and aims, throws out personal desires and strives for the general good. Unless we are that wise we will have strife where we so deeply desire peace—industrial war where we desire industrial quiet. * * *

"There are hostile camps in San Francisco. They must be turned into peaceful camps. I have seen a circular advocating the recrudescence of the Citizens' Alliance. If the Citizens' Alliance wants trouble it can get it. All the power that my office confers upon me I shall use in crushing it out. I have said that I wanted to devote my time to the upbuilding of the city, but I shall let time take care of that if need be and give all the energy I have to stamping out the spirit of class hatred that will, unless checked, be the downfall of San Francisco.

"The unions cannot be crushed in that manner—nor, for the matter of that, can they be crushed in any manner. They are here for good and must be treated fairly. Their object is good, laudable and just and I shall stand by the pledges I made to the union men of the city. The union man is not a devil with horns and hoofs, but a man mostly a good man and he'll get the treatment any other good man will receive under the present administration."

Every citizen of San Francisco except the coterie of union-smashers comprising the Citizens' Alliance, will applaud these words of the Mayor

and give hearty support to his efforts to give them effect if the Citizens' Alliance persists in initiating a union-smashing campaign.

It has been reported that employers in several trades have already declared for a reduction of wages and increased hours. This policy cannot be successful in San Francisco. The labor unions are here to stay, and their existence never has and never will depend upon the success of any political party. There are weak unions, of course, and they are and have been subject to attack, but even they cannot be crushed. As for the old organizations, it is mere folly to imagine that a coterie of union-haters can seriously interfere with their stability and progress.

If the various civic and commercial organizations that have been so active in preaching the gospel of "A long pull, a strong pull and a pull all together for the rehabilitation of San Francisco" have faith in their own creed they will at once get in line with the Mayor and strangle the Citizens' Alliance in its infancy. They represent the class which the Citizens' Alliance must look to for support, and it lies absolutely within their power to clip the wings of the union-haters at once. They can only prove the sincerity of their recent professions with respect to the upbuilding of our city by commencing the amputation process at once.

However, come what may, the unions are here to stay!

AGREEMENT BETWEEN SOUTHERN PACIFIC AND MACHINISTS.

Following is the text of an agreement entered into between the Southern Pacific Company (Pacific System) and the Machinists' Union, and is regarded as one of the most important trade agreements made by the Machinists for some time:

RULE 1.

Work Day—Standard Working time shall be nine hours per day. All machinists to start work at same time at all main division shops. Time worked will be paid for by the hour.

Overtime—All time worked over nine hours up to midnight will be paid for at rate of time and one-half and after midnight double time. When it becomes necessary for Machinists to work overtime they shall not be laid off from regular working hours to equalize time or be compelled to work more than two nights per week or two Sundays in succession at main division shops.

Holidays—On Sundays and all regular holidays, viz: New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas, Machinists shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half. Should any of the preceding holidays fall on Sunday, the day designated by the State or Nation shall be considered the holiday.

Emergency Service—Machinists called from their homes after regular working hours shall be allowed five hours for three hours and twenty minutes service or fraction thereof.

RULE 2.

Conditions of Employment—Machinists will be employed under the following regulations as to physical condition:

1st—No examination of shopmen.

2nd—Employing officers will reject an applicant if his appearance indicates he is the subject of any disease; in such case the applicant may have privilege of going to a Company surgeon for examination.

3rd—If, through oversight of employing officer, a man the subject of disease enters the service, he will, on its discovery, be promptly discharged.

4th—The Company to be held blameless should contagion or infectious disease be conveyed from men the subject of such disease (admitted in service without examination) to other employees.

5th—The company not to be called upon to care for employees admitted to service when the subject of any acute or chronic disease, nor to be called upon for transportation for employees or relatives in such cases.

6th—The Company only to supply care for injury occurring or sickness developing after admission to service.

7th—No form of personal record or other report, agreement or blank to be signed by applicants for employment in shops, other than card (Form 2331) now in use.

8th—No personal record to be taken and no ex-

amination to be made of men now in the service.

RULE 3.

Scale of Wages—The standard rates of pay at different points on Pacific System for first-class competent Machinists will be as follows:

Tucson Division, 46 cents per hour; Los Angeles Division, 43 cents per hour; San Joaquin Division, 44 cents per hour; Western Division, 43 cents per hour; Coast Division, 43 cents per hour; Sacramento Division, 43 cents per hour; Shasta Division, 43 cents per hour.

RULE 4.

Expense Accounts—When Machinists are sent out on the line temporarily on Company business, they shall receive the same time allowance as prevails in shop where employed and an allowance for actual expenses.

[Note—Auditing Department requires receipted bills to be attached to expense accounts]

RULE 5.

Apprentices—Machinist apprentice shall serve four years (three hundred days constituting a year), at the expiration of which time he shall receive the standard rate for Machinists in shop in which he is employed, if competent; if not competent, he shall be dismissed from the Company's service. Apprentices will be selected under the Company's rules for the employment and advancement of apprentices, and will be given every opportunity to learn all branches of the trade.

One apprentice may be employed for each shop and one additional for every five Machinists employed.

RULE 6.

Definition of Machinists' Work—Machinists' work will consist of the following: The running of any machine except nut tapper, belt cutter, pipe-cutting machines and drill presses, except where a drill press is provided with a facing or turning head or boring bar.

Rough work to which laborers and helpers will be confined, to consist of running repairs to springs and spring rigging and running repairs to trucks.

No Machinist or apprentice will run more than one machine at the same time.

No handy-men, helpers or laborers will be allowed to do Machinists' work.

RULE 7.

Reduction in Hours and Force—When it becomes necessary to reduce expenses the hours shall first be reduced from nine to eight and from six to five days per week. If a further reduction of expenses is required, senior men and those with families dependent upon them shall have preference.

RULE 8.

Settlement of Disputes—It is understood and agreed that the practice of Machinists in quitting their work on account of trivial disputes between division officers and themselves, without first referring the matter to their representatives for discussion, and if necessary to the proper representatives of the Company, shall be deemed sufficient cause for their dismissal from the service.

RULE 9.

Discharge and Suspension—No Machinist will be discharged or suspended without a just and sufficient cause. If, after a full investigation, it is found that a Machinist has been unjustly discharged or suspended, he shall be reinstated with full pay for all time lost; the investigation to take place within five days after date of his dismissal or suspension. In case of any doubt, Machinist will be left at work pending the investigation.

Adjustment of Grievances—It is understood in the adjustment of grievances that the officials of this Company will receive a committee of shop employees duly authorized to act in the premises, at any time.

This Company will not in any way discriminate against Machinists who are called upon at any time to serve as a shop committee or to act in the adjustment of grievances.

RULE 10.

Special Employment—Machinists who, by reason of long and faithful service in the Company's employ, shall have become unable to handle the heavy work to advantage shall have the right to take up with the Master Mechanic with view of obtaining lighter employment in their line of work. If a satisfactory decision is not rendered by the Master Mechanic, the Machinist so employed has the right to appeal.

RULE 11.

Transportation—Machinists will enjoy transportation privileges as defined in rules 33 and 34, "Rules and Instructions Governing the Issue and Use of Passes," dated January 1st, 1907, as issued by the General Manager.

RULE 12.

Change in Rules—Change in above Rules and

Regulations: No change in these rules and regulations to be made without thirty days' notice from a properly authorized committee representing the Machinists on Pacific System or the Railroad Company. These rules to remain in force until superseded by another agreement.

This agreement in effect November 1st, 1907.
Signed: E. L. Reguin, N. La Beaume, R. B. Felton, Cyrus F. Grow, Committee.

Signed: H. J. Small, Gen. Supt. Motive Power, for S. P. Co. (Pacific System).

The above agreement, says the Machinists' *Bulletin*, is the result of a fifteen days' conference between the S. P. officials and the officials of the Consolidated District No. 11 (including all of the Harriman lines). It certainly reflects great credit upon both parties concerned for their business-like methods in handling such an important matter as the above agreement refers to.

The company, through this method of dealing with Machinists as a body, has settled thousands of disputes which would have arisen had they attempted to deal with this army of employees individually.

While they have conceded to their employees the nine hour day and a three cent flat increase per hour, they have gained many advantages that will be worth much more in dollars and cents to them.

First.—They have created a more friendly relation between themselves and their employees, established more confidence between employer and employee, through which a good understanding and harmony will prevail in their machine shops all over the system.

Second.—They are now paying the highest rate paid on any railroad in the country and will be able to secure the best Machinists, who will harmonize themselves with the good conditions under which they are employed by the S. P. Company.

The Machinists are satisfied the company has been extremely fair with them in all of their dealings and it will be their earnest desire to deal likewise with the company, give them full value of their labor and maintain harmony in the shops at all times, which they realize is the essential requirements in order to produce the best of results for the company that employs them.

This agreement is looked upon by them as a document that is sacred and there is no question but that it will be lived up to by them to the very letter. This is the light upon which each agreement is looked upon by the I. A. of M. as a whole, regardless of how good or how poor it may be, and if it has proven burdensome, when it expires they will endeavor to improve that portion which has been unsatisfactory.

The other branches of the Harriman lines will be taken up in the near future and like agreements will undoubtedly be signed up.

JAPANESE-KOREAN EXCLUSION LEAGUE

The Japanese and Korean Exclusion League met at the Labor Temple on the 10th inst., and was called to order by the President, O. A. Tveitmoe, at 2.45.

CREDENTIALS—From Building Material Teamsters, 216, for H. Crowe and Wm. Rothus. From Electrical Mechanics No. 1 of California, for John Richards. From Carpenters, No. 483, for D. J. Kempton, A. V. Fortune and T. F. Dimmett. On motion, the above-named delegates were seated.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10, 1907.

To the Officers and Members of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League—DELEGATES: Your request in reference to the preparation of a petition to Congress to be signed by the citizens of our city, requesting that body to pass a law excluding Japanese, Koreans, Hindus and all other Asiatics from the United States, has been referred to the Committee on Publicity and Statistics, which committee has the same in charge, and a petition to be signed by individuals, organizations and members of this League will be in readiness for the next Congress.

President Tveitmoe of the League reported having received a telegram from Secretary F. C. Smith

of the Seattle Exclusion League, requesting that the action relative to the holding of a convention in December be deferred and that the convention be held late in January or February. Your Board, after some discussion, in which all members participated, unanimously agreed that better results would be obtained by deferring to the wishes of the Seattle League. Among the reasons advanced for postponing the date at which the convention should be held it was stated that the meeting of the American Federation of Labor and the State Federations of Oregon and Washington near the date previously agreed upon would interfere very materially with obtaining such a full and representative gathering as is desired.

The motion to postpone the convention at Seattle until the latter part of January or February was unanimously adopted and referred to you for final approval.

Publicity and Statistics.

The report of the Bureau of Immigration for September gives the number of Japanese arrivals as 1294, a decrease of 500 from that of the corresponding month in 1906. This, of course, relates to the number directly from Japan.

Advices from near the northern and southern boundaries inform us of the great number of Asiatics who slip across surreptitiously, notwithstanding the vigilance of the immigration officials. The Bureau of Commerce and Labor is at last awake to the great numbers of illegitimate entries and is increasing the boundary inspection by the addition of armed guards.

A communication has been received from Mr. Frank Cooke, Secretary of the Federated Trades Council of Sacramento, enclosing a statement compiled by Mr. M. T. Hudson, Municipal Labor Commissioner of that city, as follows:

Number of Japanese (Male).....3000
Number of Japanese (Female).... 200
Number of Chinese, (Male).....2500
Number of Chinese, (Female)..... 50

Asiatic Exclusion Leagues.

Since the last general meeting we have received information of the establishment of Asiatic Exclusion Leagues at Victoria and Vancouver, Vancouver Island, and at Aberdeen, Washington. It also appears that a number of Ladies' Asiatic Exclusion Clubs have been formed throughout the Northwest with the avowed purpose of assisting their fathers, husbands and brothers by refusing to patronize or employ Asiatics.

It is noticeable that the Leagues in the Northwest have abandoned the name of "Japanese and Korean" and have adopted that of "Asiatic Exclusion Leagues." The Committee desires to call the attention of this convention to that fact.

EXECUTIVE BOARD,

JAPANESE AND KOREAN EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

On motion, the report of the Executive Board was adopted, except the amendment to the Constitution, which the Chair ordered placed on the records and instructed the Secretary to notify all delegates in accordance with Article XII of the Constitution.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

Delegate H. M. Burnett submitted the following report which was on motion received and ordered spread in full upon the minutes:

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7, 1907.

"To the President and Delegates of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League: We, the Auditing Committee, elected by your honorable body at your last meeting, beg leave to report as follows: On the above date, the undersigned audited the cash accounts, vouchers, bills, checks, etc., and find that they agree and that the balance agrees with the bank book.

"We also report that the accounts are very systematically and neatly kept.

"H. M. BURNETT,
"P. L. GEDNEY,
"C. F. KNIGHT."

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The Secretary reported eight vacancies on the

Executive Board and in accordance with the Constitution nominations and elections were in order. The following delegates were nominated and elected for the unexpired term: H. M. Burnett, H. M. Alexander, C. E. Morse, Fred Grahame, J. Gorf, Thos. Maxwell, Chas. H. Parker and C. H. Tubbs.

NEW BUSINESS.

In the matter relative to the convention to be held in Seattle, President Tveitmoe set the date as Monday, February 3, 1908, and directed the Secretary to communicate the same to the Branch League in Seattle and immediately send out the call, as per the instructions of the League at its last meeting.

Several delegates spoke on the form of petitions to be sent our Representatives in Congress. President Tveitmoe explained that the matter is in the hands of the Committee on Publicity and Statistics, who had agreed on a printed individual petition to be distributed among our citizens throughout the country, requesting that they be sent to our Representatives in Congress from their respective districts.

Delegate Gildea suggested that while individual petitions asking Congressmen's support on the passage of an Asiatic Exclusion Bill at the coming session might be very effective, a general petition, signed by the people as a mass, would carry more weight and attract more attention in Congress. The matter was discussed by many delegates who believed that the presence of such an enormous appeal would be bound to have an immense moral effect upon the law makers, coming as it would from the hands of hundreds of thousands of our citizens.

President Tveitmoe recommended that a general petition be sent to Congress in conjunction with the individual requests already decided upon, and so instructed the Committee on Publicity and Statistics.

GOOD OF THE LEAGUE.

Delegate Grahame.—Mr. President and Delegates—"During the past week an article appeared in the press relative to the population of San Francisco as estimated by Langley's directory. In the article referred to appears a statement of the Japanese Consul saying that there are 5500 Japanese in San Francisco. There is a great difference between those figures and the ones given to a staff correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune* last December. Mr. Uyeno at that time said there were 10,000 in the city and upon that number this League has based its computations.

"Again, some few months ago the *Asahi*, a Japanese paper published in Tokio, stated that there were 13,885 Japanese in San Francisco and this at a time when most of the Japanese laborers are presumably employed in the country. It is useless to try and reconcile the discrepancies in these various statements, except to say that we are well assured that the Japanese officials will endeavor to mislead the public as to the actual number in this State and other parts of the Pacific Coast. Were it possible to take a census now, it would undoubtedly be discovered that there are more Japanese, Koreans and Hindus on the Pacific Coast than the most pessimistic exclusionist dreams of."

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Cash on hand October 1, 1907.....\$562.66
Receipts for October..... 306.99 \$869.55
Expenditures for October \$346.90

Cash on hand and in bank Nov. 1, 1907.....\$522.65
A. E. YOELL, Secy.-Treas.

The announcement that S. S. McClure, publisher of "McClure's Magazine" had settled his differences with Typographical Union, No. 6, of New York, reached this city after the first form of the Labor Clarion had been printed, hence the magazine should not have been included in the list of unfair publications which appears elsewhere in this issue.

Last Wednesday evening the Laundry Wagon Drivers gave a very enjoyable jinks in Veterans' Hall, Duboce avenue. The program was varied and highly entertaining.

LABOR AND ITS ATTITUDE TOWARD TRUSTS.

The following address was delivered by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, before the Chicago Conference on Trusts, October, 1907:

There is perhaps no issue before the people to-day in which greater general interest is felt than that of trusts, their development, their policy, their effect upon civic and individual life. Few issues are more completely befogged to the average mind, and this is not necessarily the fault of the average mind. Many forces are interested in befogging the issue. Then, too, the growth of trusts has been so marvelously rapid and their influence is felt in so many directions that it is only natural that the phenomenon of trust development should be viewed with amazement and a strong sense of protest by those whose chief knowledge of its existence is gained in the pains and penalties of an economic readjustment greater than civilization has ever known before.

To say that there are "good trusts and bad trusts" is to state a certain bromidic truism. But the statement needs a broad foundation and some explanation in order to take its place in the educational vocabulary of the new era.

Instead of discussing the various kinds of trusts, good and bad, let us understand clearly that the trust is the logical development of the present economic era. With the invention of good artificial light, of machinery and power, and their application to industry, came the modern industrial plants. With their advent and development the day of individual workman and individual employer passed, never to return.

The perception of what a trust really is becomes the more confused, because the great aggregations of capital, loosely called by that name, differ much in their characteristics. Some strive to monopolize certain valuable and necessary sources of natural wealth, in order to completely control production, and, in addition, undertake to monopolize every avenue of distribution so completely that the consumer may be delivered to them, bound hand and foot, helpless against their most exorbitant demands, and all this for the enrichment of the few individuals who have contrived, in the shifting elements of a new era to gain such control.

Yet this abuse of methods and functions does not at all invalidate the fact that this is absolutely the era of association as contrasted with individual effort, nor does the foregoing characterization apply to all trusts.

Serious problems, indeed, confront us, but they are not hopeless. For this consideration this conference is partly called. *In intelligent and associated use of the powers of the many* will be found the solution. Disorganized and violent denunciation is more harmful than helpful. Constructive and associated effort must check and correct abuses which have grown so rapidly in this era of concentrated methods of production and distribution.

The wage-workers of the country are setting an example in this respect. Their efforts will be successful in proportion to the unity of their effort and the thoroughness with which the people at large realize that the masses are one in interest and have unlimited power to check aggression, if they but assert their rights and their powers and use them constructively, intelligently, and with unswerving persistence.

We can not, if we would, turn back to the primitive conditions of industry which marked the early part of the last century. It is therefore idle chatter to talk of annihilating trusts.

In the association of many persons in order to secure the large sums of money necessary to finance modern industry, lay the germ of the trust. We not only can not prevent the association of these vast organizations of capital in what we call trusts, but in some sense we should not wish to do so.

The trust is, economically speaking, the *logical*

and inevitable accompaniment and development of our modern commercial and industrial system.

It lessens the waste in production which is bound to occur under individual initiative. In fact, the trust may be said to have successfully solved the problem of the greatest economy in production. It has, however, other important functions which as a rule it does not yet properly perform and the failure in these respects very justly arouses a widespread and intense feeling of protest among the masses of our people.

Asserting that the trust is a logical and inevitable feature of our modern system of industry is merely stating that our modern plan of production, which for brevity and convenience we call the trust system, is the most perfect yet attained. We do not, however, mean to imply by this that the *individuals* who form trusts, who manipulate them, who profit by them, are logically and inevitably right in many of the methods they employ or the lengths to which they go. Neither do we concede the argument that these individuals who form and manage trusts are so superior a class of beings that they are entitled to the enormous largesse which many of them claim from the profits of economical production. Quite the contrary is the fact. Much of the protest against trust methods is justly and legitimately based on the fact that trust promoters, managers, and owners seize and keep for themselves a far greater share of the profits of modern production and distribution than that to which they are entitled.

Many of these gentlemen are merely fortunate accidents in the crystallization of a new era. They too, often, forget that they are bound to give accounting, to do justice to that great force which makes industry possible—the people—in their two capacities, as *producers* and *consumers*.

Speaking for the American Federation of Labor, including as it does more than two millions of wage-workers, it is scarcely presumption when I say that I have the right and in part, at least, the honor to represent the masses in the two capacities of producers and consumers.

It must be borne in mind that the American Federation of Labor speaks for labor—that is, for the masses as a whole, whether organized or unorganized. The trade union is the only successful attempt to give voice to the "voiceless masses." In every trade, in every community where trade unions exist, they are recognized as the spokesmen of the workers and in fact of all except the employing and the idle rich classes. None concede this more promptly than the unorganized themselves, who from ignorance or adverse environment may not yet be able to join the ranks of organized workers, but they look to that protector of their rights as wage-workers and are glad to be represented by their more advanced fellow-workers.

The public itself does not seriously question that the trade unions speak for all labor and hence for the masses. This is seen even more clearly in places of moderate size than in our largest cities where the constant and great influx of ignorant foreign immigration continually tends to disturb the normal industrial balance.

It must be remembered that the trade union *while not a trust* is just as inevitable and logical a development as the trust itself. The trade union finds its greatest development under the same economic conditions which produce the trust; that, is the introduction of machinery, the subdivision of industry, the adoption of vast and complicated systems of production which obliterate the individuality of the worker and thus force him into an association, but not a trust, with his fellows in order that collectively they may protect their rights as wage-workers and as citizens and also guard the interests of all workers.

Let me reiterate most emphatically here and now that *the trade union is not, and from its very nature can not be, a trust*. It is sometimes derisively called a trust by those who expose their own ignor-

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ance, of economic first principles in making such a statement.

The trade union is the *voluntary association of the many for the benefit of all* the community. The trust is the voluntary association of the few for their own benefit. The trade union puts no limit upon its membership, except that of skill and character, it welcomes every wage-worker. In fact, its strength and influence rest in its universal adoption by the wage-workers as the permanent and potent method of voicing their needs. Were every wage-worker in the country a member of organized labor, still would there be no labor trust.

Trusts consist of organizations for the control of the products of labor. Laborers have not a product for sale. They possess their labor power; that is, their power to produce. Certainly there can not be a trust in anything which has not been produced. Hence, for this if for no other potent reason, it is economically unsound as well as it is untrue to designate organizations of labor as trusts.

The trade union, through association, makes production more effective, but unlike the trust it does not seek a monopoly of the benefits for the few. The trade union ever seeks to distribute the benefits of modern methods of production among the many. It sets an example that trust promoters may well follow.

As producers, as wage-workers, the organized men of the country are demonstrating their ability to cope with the situation. They are, as a result of their own efforts, securing fairer wages, more reasonable hours and conditions of employment.

It is only fair to say that the greatest and most enlightened combinations of capital in industry have not seriously questioned the right and, indeed, the advisability of organization among employees. There is economy of time and power and means of placing responsibility in "collective bargaining" with employees which bring the best results for the benefit of all.

Organized labor has less difficulty in dealing with large firms and corporations to-day than with many individual employers or small firms.

We have recently seen examples of the bitter antagonism to labor by certain small employers, whose ideas of industry seem to be medieval rather than modern. To some extent they have grasped the idea of organization or association among themselves, but fail to concede the necessity of organization among wage-workers. In an opera bouffe fashion they emulate the robber barons of the middle ages, whose sole idea of profit was to plunder the individual whom they could find at a disadvantage.

The workers of the country have pretty thoroughly mastered the broad economic truth that organization is the watchword of modern industry. Labor concedes the right of organization among employers. It is perfectly willing to deal with such associations, provided its own rights are not denied or invaded. To put it more strongly, provided its rights are recognized and conceded.

Wage-workers, speaking for themselves and the masses, are certain that they in their capacity as producers will be able to protect their rights and interests. The progress they have made thus far justifies this confidence. As to the future the workers are alert to the dangers which beset them. Owing to the logical basis on which the trade union is grounded it can and will adapt its course to every changing condition which affects its existence and progress. Intelligent organized labor constantly urges its rightful demands on modern society.

The work of organization will go on with increasing vigor each year until every worker, skilled and unskilled, is a member of this organization and educated to an understanding of his rights, both civic and economic, and how to lawfully protect them.

When we take up the case of the worker as a consumer, still speaking for the masses, the situation is more complicated. The worker has not yet developed the same capacity to protect himself as a

consumer that he has as a producer, or rather, to put it more accurately, trust abuses are more pronounced in the realm of distribution.

Despite the lessened cost of production in many trust-controlled industries, it is a self-evident and painful fact that prices in the past decade have steadily increased to the consumer. The toll so unjustly exacted is the more exasperating because the trusts carry the same goods to foreign marts and sell them at a far lower figure than in this country, thus brazenly challenging the consumers of this country to unrest.

This control of vast distributing powers by certain trusts has been acquired through means which are only beginning to be understood by the people at large—the consumers.

In the past two years so much publicity has been given to trust association with railroads in order to fleece the people that it is hardly necessary to refer to that phase here, except to say that honest investigation and truthful exposure of wrong conditions are as invigorating and healthful to the growth of a correct public opinion as fresh air and sunlight let in upon the gloomy den of the sweater of human labor.

What I have just said as to railroad manipulation applies equally well to exposures of illegal transactions in stocks and to political grafting high and low.

Such information is the first step toward the building up of a healthy, powerful and honest public opinion which will prove a Nemesis to those trust manipulators who have abused their true civic and economic functions.

The organized wage-workers are here, as ever, in the vanguard of public opinion, co-operating with their fellow-citizens in an earnest effort to find the equitable remedy for the abuses uncovered.

The courts of our country, too, must come in for their share of attention. The function of the judiciary is a most vital one to the perpetuation of our institutions and to the progress of our nation. It is to the courts that we must look in many instances for protection against assaults upon our rights as citizens.

Yet it must cause us all regret to be compelled to say that the courts in too many instances allow themselves to be bound by precedents which either have no application to present industrial conditions or else such precedents are twisted to apply most injuriously to cases to which they never were intended to apply.

Let me illustrate on one point—the abuse of injunctions. In this respect we find the courts creating new dicta which invariably oppress the wage-worker and encourage the abuse of corporate power.

The injunction has been changed from its original beneficent intent (to protect property rights) and made an instrument of oppression to deprive citizens (when they are wage-earners) of their personal rights and liberties. By its abuse men are restrained from doing perfectly lawful things and then found in contempt and sentenced to imprisonment without trial by jury. It is an alarming state of affairs when a judge may first lay down his *ex parte* conception (through injunction) of what a citizen may or may not do and then hale the alleged offender before him for judgment and sentence without trial by jury or opportunity for defense. The injunction process as now employed aims to deny liberty of the press and liberty of speech. In a case now pending, Mr. Van Cleave, of St. Louis, endeavors to enjoin the *American Federationist*, the official magazine of the American Federation of Labor, from stating the fact that his employees have found him unfair.

This may be considered far-fetched in one sense and having nothing to do with trusts, but the deterioration or invasion of the courts bears a marked coincidence to the comparative growth of corporate influence in recent years. I do not charge nor intimate that judges are bribed or anything of that sort, but there is no doubt in the mind of any careful

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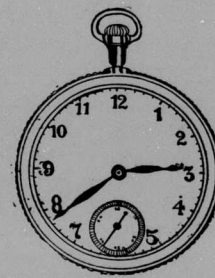
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observer that vast corporations wielding many sorts of influence do find themselves exempt from interference at the hands of the courts even when they break the laws and that, conversely, the wage-workers find their rights and liberties being curtailed by these same courts who are so complaisant and so dilatory about enforcing sentence even when a trust has been found guilty of violation of law.

Permit me another illustration—over and over again have wage-workers secured from legislatures laws absolutely needed for the protection of life and health under present industrial conditions only to have such measures declared unconstitutional by the courts.

We have found Congress and legislatures only too dilatory in the passage of laws necessary to protect the rights of the people and only too ready to let trust and corporate abuses go unchecked. I do not say these things in vindictiveness or malice. Had I the time at my disposal I could amply prove by specific example far more than I charge here. I speak of this dangerous tendency of the courts because it is most important that the people should awake to the danger of such a state of affairs.

The masses—the consumers—are somewhat to blame in that they have so far mostly contented themselves with restless protest instead of constructive effort.

For the consumer to shout "down with the trusts" because he finds his pocket-book affected is no more reasonable than the cry of "smash the machines" which was once heard from wage-workers whose means of livelihood were threatened during the period of adjustment in certain trades while machinery was replacing hand labor.

It is easy to comment on the short-sightedness of the poor misguided worker who had no organization and no philosophy to tide him over the period of adjustment and who had not yet learned to fit himself to the new conditions, but it does not seem so easy for many people to see that trust smashing is quite as impossible a remedy for the evils which now confront them.

It must be trust reform in order that our vaunted economy in production and distribution shall inure to all the people to whatever degree they are entitled. That reform, to be effective, must come from another source than that now generally accepted. There must be created a public opinion which will see to it that the will of the people and not the mandate of corporate influences shall be paramount. What we want is a more democratic spirit in the conduct of our affairs, industrial, commercial, executive, legislative and judicial.

Our courts must, indeed, adapt themselves to changing conditions, but they must do this with the welfare of the people as their guiding star.

If our constitution must be construed liberally in order to meet new conditions, let it be construed to give the masses the greater liberty and freedom and happiness to which they are entitled under the most wonderful industrial development the world has ever known.

We need not be afraid to trust the people. On the contrary we must trust them more and more. Let the aggregations of wealth which seek to control our industries remember that in the last analysis they must depend upon the labor and the intelligence and the willingness of the masses. Without workers, who are law abiding and intelligent citizens, to produce their goods, and, in turn, consume them, the trusts might as well be in the desert of Sahara.

Let the trusts remember that they will be required to give an account of their stewardship to the people. An assumption of Divine right and trusteeship is not enough; the accounting must square with the assumption.

The greater the scope of trust enterprise the heavier its weight of responsibility to those who produce and consume its products.

This responsibility to the masses is a very real

and vital thing. Upon a proper appreciation of it rests our hope of national progress.

These words are not uttered in a pessimistic spirit. On the contrary, I have full faith in our ability as a people to deal with all problems, and I believe that the trusts which now abuse their powers can be brought to see that it is better policy to deal justly rather than unjustly with those whom they serve.

The toilers of our country are the most intelligent workers and greatest producers of any of the workers in any country. They are law-abiding, faithful and patriotic citizens. Their lives, hopes and aspirations for the future are entwined in the progress and advancement of our republic for whose unity they have fought, for whose perpetuation they strive. They have organized, united and federated to affirm and maintain the principles upon which the institutions of our republic are founded, to make them the watchword in the every-day course of life of all our people.

Labor aims to co-operate with all influential and powerful forces for the attainment of the greatest good to all our people. Asking liberty for ourselves, we protest against its denial to others. Any movement that will contribute to the common weal ought not and can not be regarded as unlawful or improper.

Labor and industry can not be halted or turned back to conform to old conceptions and old conditions. It deals with the present and for the future. There must be the largest liberty of action, the freest possible opportunities for the highest development and greatest expansion of labor, industry and commerce to make for the common good, for the common progress and for civilization.

A MONUMENT TO MARTIN IRONS.

The Missouri Federation of Labor has appointed a committee to solicit donations for a monument to Martin Irons, the leader of the great Southwestern railroad strike in 1885. Few men in the labor movement were so misrepresented and vilified by the enemies of organized labor as Martin Irons. He died about two years ago in some little town in Arkansas. He died in poverty. He was not a "great labor leader," because the great Southwestern strike was lost. Lost? No, it was not lost, after all. It was the first great labor battle in the Southwest, and as such it laid the foundation for the labor movement in the Southwestern States. Martin Irons fought the pioneer battles of the railroad employes of America. He taught the most powerful railroad corporation an expensive lesson. The members of the brotherhood of railroad employes are to-day reaping some of the benefits of organization for which the Southwestern railroad strike laid the foundation.—*Exchange*.

The San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad Company has announced a voluntary increase in pay of all telegraph operators and station agents on its road. The increase ranges from \$5 to \$25 tions. The increase will mean a total advance in salary of from \$1200 to \$1500 monthly.

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IS THE BOYCOTT UN-AMERICAN?

(Continued from Page 1.)

to bullying, threats, aggression, and tyranny for that purpose. We are, in other words, told that what the injunction suit really aims at is the suppression of brutal, immoral, and lawless methods of forcing boycotts on unwilling persons, the elimination of malice and abuse from the sphere of industry and commerce affected by the boycotts of organized labor.

The trouble with these good and conciliatory people is that they either have not read, or else choose not to remember, the allegations, prayer, and relief sought in the Van Cleave suit. While all sorts of vague charges are made, and the words, "intimidation and threats of malice" are liberally used, the bill asks the court to enjoin *all* forms of boycotting. No distinctions are made; none were intended.

It is hypocrisy to pretend that it is violence and coercion that the enemies of labor wish to have enjoined. There has been no violence in connection with the Federation's lists or their circulation. There is not the least danger of violence, and the militant employers in the Van Cleave combine are well aware of that. There have been no improper threats, no bullying, no aggression. Warnings of intended action within legal limits are not threats in any objectionable sense, and there is no question of malice where only their rights are exercised by those who impose or join in boycotts for the promotion of their interests. The case is in the courts, but in commenting upon it we might wish that more of our editors would show some sense and fairness.

WHITES, \$1.20; JAPS, \$1.35.

The following press report appears in the Portland Evening Telegram of the 9th inst:

PENDLETON, Or., Nov. 9—American citizens, \$1.20 a day and Japanese laborers \$1.35, is the rate established by an order of the O. R. & N. for section-hand laborers. The order further specifies that the eight-hour day shall be increased to nine hours. White laborers on the section have been receiving \$1.40 a day for eight hours, but the new instructions received here this week cut down the wages to \$1.20 and increase the day to nine hours. Japanese laborers received a less reduction by 15 cents a day.

Smarting under the sting of ranking inferior to Japanese and of receiving less pay for a longer day, the white laborers are quitting section work.

Alfred Tracy, General President of the Cement Workers of America, arrived in this city today. The Executive Committee of the District Council will meet next Sunday morning for the purpose of making arrangements to tender the visitor a reception and banquet.

The Janitors' Union will meet in the Labor Temple on next Monday, instead of Sunday, when matters in connection with janitor service in the police stations will be considered.

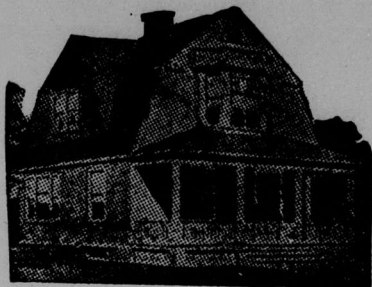
Lodge No. 205 of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, having been reorganized last Sunday, a special meeting will be held next Sunday in Roesch Hall, Fifteenth and Mission streets, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of having the members sign the new roll of membership.

Vincent St. John, a prominent labor leader and a member of the Western Federation of Miners, was shot in the arm and painfully but not seriously wounded by Paddy Mulaney, also a member of the Miners' Union, at Goldfield, Nev., on the 7th inst. John Tennant, a mining man and former partner of Governor Sparks, was struck in the leg by a stray bullet.

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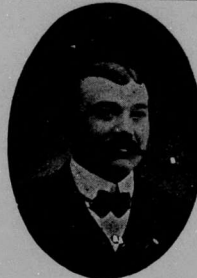
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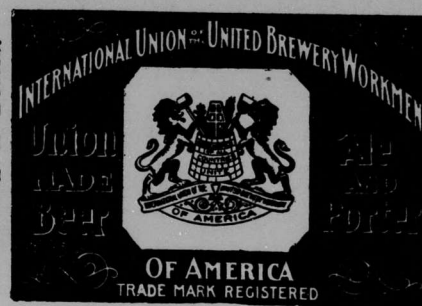
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THE HUMAN SIDE OF THE WORKSHOP.

BERTHA POOL.

"And the right of a man to labor and his right to labor enjoy

Not all your laws can deny that right nor the gates of hell destroy."

Even her voice was common-place. There was no helpless droop to the square little figure sitting bolt upright on the stiff kitchen chair. Blue glasses hid whatever intelligence there might have been in her large dark eyes, square, determined, chin, gray unhealthy skin and low forehead with light colorless hair brushed neatly back and twisted tightly in a stiff knot.

"Ever since the doctor told me," she said in an even monotone, "I've sat here thinking. Keeping company with myself I call it, and when a woman has lived all of twenty-two and had a boy like my Billy, she's got something worth thinking about."

The light from the small window fell full on her stolid face. The door was open, but very little air penetrated the narrow alley and into the dark basement room.

"My mother was a factory girl, too," she went on quietly, "and I guess she felt about her baby the same as I feel about Billy. Only there wasn't a higher wage for dangerous machinery then and a woman had to work overtime when she wanted to save money. Poor mother! she never had her baby after all.

"At fourteen I went to work in the factory. Perhaps if I'd had some of the time I've got now I'd have thought more and things would have been different. I don't know. I loved Jim, and he loved me. It's only for Billy's sake I wish there'd been a ring.

"You'd have thought Jim would be crazy over that kid. He was the cutest baby, with little pink toes and one brown curl soft in his neck. I never could keep my hands off that curl. But Jim was mad. He left town 'bout that time, and I've never seen him since. I didn't mind for myself, but I think he ought to have stuck by the kid.

"I went back to the factory after that. They paid me six dollars a week. It wasn't much for three people, but I'm not over quick and it was all I was worth, I guess. Father minded Billy, so we got along pretty well.

"How that boy grew. He was the smartest kid, and quick—when he was a year old he could creep anywhere. There was a home in the country that would board him for two dollars a week. It would be better for Billy to grow up there where there's trees, and flowers and grass, than here in the basement with me, but two dollars—I worried a lot about that money. The night I got a job at the corner factory, I guess I was the happiest woman in Chicago.

"Yes, I knew the work was risky, but do you suppose I cared about danger when seven dollars a week meant swell air and country for Billy? The long close room meant a field of green cool grass—the noise of the machines, meant birds singing, and the hot acid smells, meant growing things—all for Billy.

"The work itself wasn't hard. They didn't have no guards and sometimes the acid burnt my hands and splashed up in my face. But there was nobody to care but Billy, and he didn't mind the marks.

"It was the day of our last half holiday. My, but it was hot! I had been working three months then, and that afternoon I was going to the country. My ticket was in my pocket, and I felt it for sure more than fifty times that morning. I was going to lie on the real grass and hear the real birds sing and smell the real growing things—I was going to see Billy. But you have to have a kid to know about that part of it.

"Perhaps I was too quick, but all of a sudden I felt a stinging in my eyes and then the next thing I knew I was in a dark room and there were cool cloths on my eyes and a nurse talking to me.

"That was three months ago. The doctor pre-

tended at first that it was going to come all right, but I think I always really knew. It wasn't much of a shock when he said, 'Blind for life.'

"The factory lawyer came to see me yesterday. He says they're insured against liability, whatever that means, and I've got to sue a big insurance company, that's got I don't know how many millions, but enough to beat me, I guess. He wants me to compromise and drop the suit. I asked him if he'd sell his eyes for twenty-five dollars? Why, I'd give that for just one look at the dimples on Billy's back.

"No, I'm going to fight, and fight hard. Oh, there's no chance to win, I know that well enough. It's for the other girls I'm doing it. As long as the factory thinks eyes can be bought for twenty-five dollars, they won't do any different. We're all a machine with them, and when a part gets broke they buy a new part and what can't be used is thrown away. But Billy is thrown away, too. He's got to come home tomorrow and grow up in the basement like me. Don't seem fair somehow."

There was a break in her monotonous, even voice, and her square, stolid face was buried suddenly in her red, hard worked hands. The determined, upright figure rocked back and forth shaking with great silent sobs. The jerky notes of a hand organ came in through the open door.

SOME HOPEFUL SIGNS.

One of the most hopeful and encouraging signs which argue strongly for the future welfare of the trade-union movement is the fact that the thinking men and women of our time are awakening to a realization of the responsibility which rests upon us all. The conservative and thoughtful members everywhere are studying trade conditions, cause and effect, and it will surely apply the proper remedies.

It is natural for the average mortal to want all he can get, and it is good for humanity that this is so. It is the spirit of eternal hope for improved conditions which is ever alive in the minds and hearts of the sturdy workers that makes progress possible and insures the continued existence of the trade-union movement. Without this desire for better economic conditions the human family would degenerate, go backward instead of forward.

We rejoice in the fact that this spirit exists; we have always encouraged it and will continue to do so. Without this feeling and the sturdy men of the courage of their convictions behind and boosting our movement, the labor unions, there would be no labor movement.

The greatest difficulty we have and one that must be met is how to keep the movement in competitive trades well balanced. That is the head moving always, but not too fast for the tail of the procession.

Unless this well balanced policy is maintained something will happen; there will be a setback. Happily the principle is becoming better understood and the proper remedy applied. Experience is, after all, the greatest teacher of all. The more experienced may and should point out what in his judgment should be done, which, with the actual experience of all, will finally result in the proper action and legislation. We suggest careful study of trade conditions. If you are not going ahead as fast as you would like try to find the cause; it is there and you know it and can easily find it. When you do so, apply the sensible and only remedy.—*Cigar Makers' Journal*.

The weekly rest-day bill, which provides that all employes shall have one day of rest in the seven, was approved by the Italian chamber of deputies on July 3.

The New South Wales government proposes to establish wage boards as a substitute for arbitration Courts.

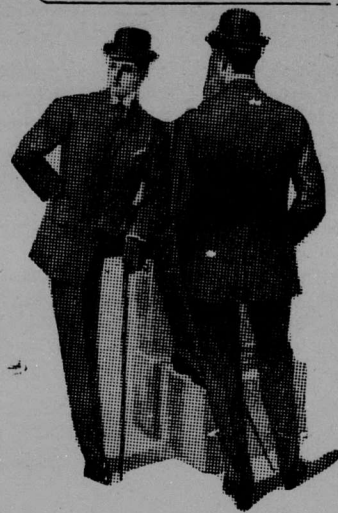
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NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 312 Fourteenth street. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary W. C. Booth may be addressed as above.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR UNIONS.

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters every Friday at 7 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets every Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock, at headquarters. Headquarters' telephone, Market 2853. Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart. Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission. Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—2d and 4th Saturdays, Eintracht Hall, 12th nr. Folsom. Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia. Barbers—Meet Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 1278 Market, room 316. Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, Fourth ave. and Clement. Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 990 McAllister. P. L. Hoff, Secy. Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 4th. Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Boiler Makers, No. 205—D. Kane, Business Agent, 712 Hampshire. Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall. Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Mangel's Hall, 24th and Folsom. Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, 2015 Stockton. Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 260 Noe. Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays. Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters. Broom Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 2025 Howard street. Box Makers and Sawyers, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Bent's Hall, 22d and Folsom. Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th. Boat Builders—1st and 3d Thursdays, St. Helen Hall, Fifteenth and Market. Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall. Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Cloak Makers—Headquarters 1517A Golden Gate ave., meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, 1638 Eddy. Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—D. J. Grace, 33 Bright street, Station L. Cloth Casket Workers—Meet 2d Mondays, Polito Hall, 16th and Dolores. Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View. Commercial Telegraphers—A. W. Copp, Sec'y, 1684 West Seventh St., Oakland. Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 922 O'Farrell—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters. Coopers (Machine)—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1834 Ellis.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner. Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Mondays at 15th and Mission; Headquarters, rm. 9, 15th and Mission. Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 14th and Church; Headquarters, 6 Bluxome. Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters, 6 Waller; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet Saturday, Duveneck Hall, 24th and Church. Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st. Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays McNamara Hall, 14th bet. Church and Sanchez. Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church. Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1458 Market. Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 20th and Guerrero. Janitors—Meet 1st Sunday, 3d Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Jewelry Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Ladies' Tailors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 1834 Ellis. Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 431 Duboce Ave. Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, 677 McAllister. Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, Eagles' Hall, 1735 Market; meet Wednesdays. Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—L. R. Hooper, Secy., 251 Arkansas. Machine Hands—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Mailers—Secretary, F. Barbrack, 1741 Blake St., Berkeley. Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 516 14th. Molders Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 2520 Howard. Milkmen—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission. Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet every Wednesday, 417 Haight. Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight. Newspaper Mailers—Eintracht Hall, Twelfth St., 4th Monday. Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Post Office Clerks—1st Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero. Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays, at 12 m., in Labor Temple. Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Pipe Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Stuart Street. Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; George L. Berry, Business Agent, 306 14th. Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first. Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 308 14th. Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th. Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meets Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner. Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1422 Steiner. Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 417 Haight. Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th. Street Railway Employees, Division No. 205—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th. Street Railway Construction Workers—Meet every Thursday, 1133 Mission. Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East. Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3d Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 14th. Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 22d and Folsom. Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom. Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro. Sugar Workers—Meet 3d Tuesdays and 2d Sundays, 610 Tennessee. Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Church and Market, Union Hall. Tanners—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave. Tailors (Journemen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant—Meet Thursday. Telephone Operators—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth. Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, 312 14th. Will J. French, Secy.; meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th. Upholsterers—Tuesday, 1675 Market. Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 2666 Mission. Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy. Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave., bet. Octavia and Laguna Sts. Web Pressmen—4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st. Water Workers, No. 12306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 1475 Market, St. George's Hall.

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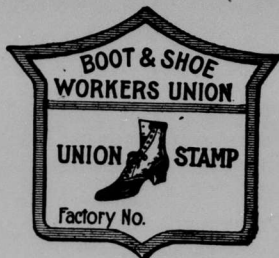
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